

any where in the United States, without asking any other consent of the States than that which is already expressed in the Constitution. The President does not concur in the existence of that power and was supposed to entertain an opinion that the previous assent of the States was necessary. Here was an unfortunate conflict of opinion. Here was a case for compromise and mutual concession, if the difference could be reconciled. Congress advanced so far towards a compromise as to allow the States to express their assent or dissent, but then it thought that this should be done within some limited, but reasonable time; and it believed, since the Bank and its branches were established for the benefit of twenty-six States, if the authorities of any one of them really could not make up their mind within that limited time either to assent or dissent to the introduction of a branch, that it was not unreasonable, after the lapse of the appointed time without any positive action, one way or the other, of the part of the State, to proceed as if it had assented. Now, if the power contained for by Congress really exists, it must be admitted that there was a concession—a concession, according to which an unconditional power is placed under temporary restrictions—a privilege afforded to the States which was not extended to them by either of the charters of the two former Banks of the United States. And I am totally at a loss to comprehend how the President reached the conclusion that it would have been "far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded." Was it better for the States that the power of branching should be exerted without consulting them at all? Was it nothing to afford them an opportunity of saying whether they desired branches or not? How can it be believed that a clause which qualifies, restricts, and limits the branching power is more derogatory from the dignity, independence and sovereignty of the States than if it inexorably refused to the States any power whatever to deliberate and decide on the introduction of branches? Limited as the time was, and unconditionally as they were required to express themselves, still those States (and that probably would have been the case with the greater number) that chose to announce their assent or dissent could do so, and get or prevent the introduction of a branch. But the President remarks that "the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more."

Even if the dissent of a State should be overruled, in the manner supposed by the President, how is the condition of that State worse than it would have been if the branching power had been absolutely and unconditionally asserted in the charter? Here would have been at least the power of dissenting, conceded, with a high degree of probability that if the dissent were expressed no branch would be introduced.

The last proviso to which the President refers is in these words: "And provided, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

This proviso was intended to reserve a power to Congress to compel the bank to establish branches, if the establishment of them should be necessary to the great purposes of this Government, notwithstanding the dissent of a State. If, for example, a State had once unconditionally assented to the establishment of a branch, and afterwards assented, the bank could not have been compelled, without this reservation of power, to establish the branch, however urgent the wants of the Treasury might be.

The President, I think, ought to have seen, in the form and language of the proviso, the spirit of conciliation in which it was drawn, as I know. It does not assert to the power; it employs the language of the Constitution itself, leaving every one free to interpret that language according to his own sense of the instrument.

Why was it deemed necessary to speak of its being "the language of the master to vassal," of "that iron rule" that "Congress wills and submission is demanded"? What is this whole Federal Government but a mass of powers abstract from the sovereignty of the several States, and wielded, by an organized Government for the common defence and general welfare, according to the grants of the Constitution? These powers are necessarily supreme; the Constitution, the acts of Congress, and treaties being so declared by the express words of the Constitution. Where, therefore, this Government acts within the powers granted to it by the Constitution, submission and obedience are due from all the States as well as from persons. And if this present the image of a master and a vassal, of State subjection and Congressional domination, it is the Constitution, created or consecrated to by the States, that ordains these relations. Nor can it be said, in the contingency supposed, that an act of Congress has repealed an act of State legislation. Undoubtedly in case of a conflict between a State Constitution or State law, and the Constitution of the United States or an act of Congress passed in pursuance of it, the State Constitution or State law would yield. But it could not at least be formally or technically said that the State Constitution or law was repealed. Its

operation would be suspended or abrogated by the necessary predominance of the paramount authority.

The President seems to have regarded as objectionable that provision in the clause which declares that a branch, being once established, it should not afterwards be withdrawn or removed without the previous consent of Congress. That provision was intended to operate both upon the bank and the States. And, considering the changes and fluctuations in public sentiment in some of the States within the last few years, was the security against them to be found in that provision unreasonable? One Legislature might invite a branch, which the next might attempt, by penal or other legislation, to drive away. We have had such examples heretofore; and I cannot think that it was unwise to profit by experience. Besides, an exactly similar provision was contained in the scheme of a bank which was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to which it was understood the President had given his assent. But if I understand this message, that scheme could not have obtained his sanction if Congress had passed it without any alteration whatever. It authorized what is termed by the President local discounts, and he does not believe the Constitution confers on Congress power to establish a bank having that facility. He says, indeed, "I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a U. S. Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction." I pass with pleasure from this painful theme; deeply regretting that I have been constrained so long to dwell on it.

But what further shall we do? Never since I have enjoyed the honor of participating in the public councils of the nation—a period now of near thirty-five years—have I met Congress under more happy or more favorable auspices. Never have I seen a House of Representatives animated by more patriotic dispositions—more united, more determined, more business-like. Not even that House which declared war in 1812; not that which in 1815–16 laid broad and deep foundations of national prosperity, in adequate provisions for a sound currency, by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, for the payment of the national debt, and for the protection of American industry. This House has solved the problem of the competency of a large deliberative body to transact the public business. If happily there had existed a concurrence of opinion and cordial co-operation between the different departments of the Government and all members of the party, we should have carried every measure contemplated at the extra session which the People had a right to expect from our pledges, and should have been, by this time, at our respective homes. We are disappointed in the one, and an important one of that series of measures; but shall we therefore despair? Shall we abandon ourselves to unworthy feelings and sentiments? Shall we allow ourselves to be transported by rash and intemperate passions and counsels? Shall we adjourn and go home in disgust? No! No! No! A higher, nobler, and more patriotic career lies before us. Let us here, at the east end of the Pennsylvania avenue, do our duty, our whole duty, and nothing short of our duty, towards our common country. We have passed a Bankrupt law, a beneficent measure of substantial and extensive relief. Let us now pass the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; the Revenue bill, and the bill for the benefit of the oppressed people of this District. Let us do all—let us do every thing we can for the public good. If we are finally to be disappointed in our hopes of giving to the country a Bank which will once more supply it with a sound currency, still let us go home and tell our constituents that we did all that we could under the actual circumstances; and that, if we did not carry every measure for their relief, it was only because to do so was impossible.

If nothing can be done at this extra session to put upon a more stable and satisfactory basis the currency and exchanges of the country, let us hope that hereafter some way will be found to accomplish that most desirable object, either by an amendment of the Constitution limiting and qualifying the enormous Executive power, and especially the veto, or by increased majorities in the two houses of Congress competent to the passage of wise and salutary laws, the President's objections notwithstanding.

This seems to me to be the course now incumbent upon us to pursue; and, by conforming to it, whatever may be the result of laudable endeavors now in progress or in contemplation in relation to a new attempt to establish a Bank, we shall go home bearing no self-reproaches for neglected or abandoned duty.

On a former occasion I stated that, in the event of an unfortunate difference of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments the point of difference might be developed, and it would be then seen whether they could be brought to coincide in any measure corresponding with the public hopes and expectations. I regret that the President has not, in this message, favored us with a more clear and explicit exhibition of his views. It is sufficiently manifest that he is decidedly opposed to the establishment of a new bank of the U. S. States formed after the two old models. I think it is fairly to be inferred that the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury could not have received his sanction. He is opposed to the passage of the bill which he has returned; but whether he would give his approbation to any bank, and, if any, what sort of a bank, is not absolutely clear. I think it may be collected from the message, with the aid of

information derived through other sources, that the President would concur in the establishment of a bank whose operations should be limited to dealing in bills of exchange, to deposits, and to the supply of circulation, excluding the power of discounting promissory notes. And I understand that some of our friends are now considering the practicability of arranging and passing a bill in conformity with the views of President Tyler. Whilst I regret that I can take no active part in such an experiment, and must reserve to myself the right of determining whether I can or cannot vote for such a bill after I see it in its matured form, I assure my friends that they shall find no obstacle or impediment in me. On the contrary, I say to them, go on! God speed you in any measure which will serve the country, and preserve or restore harmony and concert between the Departments of Government. An Executive Veto of a Bank of the United States, after the sad experience of late years, is an event which was not anticipated by the political friends of the President; certainly not by me. But it has come upon us with tremendous weight, and amidst the greatest excitement within and without the metropolis. The question is, what shall be done? What under this most embarrassing and unexpected state of things, will our constituents expect of us? What is required by the duty and the dignity of Congress? I repeat that, if after a careful examination of the Executive message, a bank can be devised which will afford any remedy to existing evils, and secure the President's approbation, let the project of such a bank be presented. It shall encounter no opposition, if it should receive no support from me.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 4.]

AN ACT to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues," approved on the fourth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, always,* That, for any offences which may have been committed against the provisions of the seventh section of the said act, the offenders may be prosecuted and punished according to those provisions; and that all bonds executed under the provisions of said act, and all civil rights and liabilities which have arisen or accrued under said act, and the remedies therefor, shall remain and continue as if said act had not been repealed; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, or connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, transfer, disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and the neglect or refusal to pay over on demand any public moneys in his hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order, or warrant drawn upon him, and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or to transfer or disburse any such moneys promptly according to law on the legal requirement of a superior officer, shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion to his own use of so much of the public moneys as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising, or knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the United States a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved on the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, excepting the thirteenth and fourteenth sections thereof, be and the same hereby is, repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act passed the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six," as provides that no bank note of less denomination than ten dollars, and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, no bank note of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post Office Department, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L. L. SOUTHWARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, August 13, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 5.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of Navy Pensions.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and six cents is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeable on the navy pension fund. *Provided,* That all widows or children of all naval officers, seamen, or marines now deceased, and entitled to receive or make proof of their pensions under the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall receive the same until the close of the next session of Congress; but no widow or children of any naval officer, seaman, or marine who may hereafter die shall be entitled to any

pension by virtue only of any provision in the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no officer, seaman, or marine entitled to a pension from the navy pension fund, who receives pay from the public Treasury, shall receive more from the said fund than is sufficient to make the whole amount received from both the above named sources equal to the pay fixed by law for the grade to which the officer, seaman, or marine may belong, as an officer in the services in which he may be engaged during the year, so that no officer shall receive pay at the same time both as a pensioner and an officer in service.

Approved, August 16, 1841.

[PUBLIC.—No. 7.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning the surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted, &c. That the first section of the act entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived, and to continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Approved, August 19, 1841.

[PRIVATE.—No. 4.]

AN ACT to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown before justices of the peace.

Be it enacted, &c. That, to remove all existing doubts as to the chartered powers of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of Georgetown, the said Corporation of Georgetown shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to recover all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred, or that may be incurred, under their charter, and the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance thereof, by warrant before any justice of the peace of the District of Columbia, and execution on his judgment, in like manner, and subject to a like appeal to the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as in other cases of small debts.

Approved, August 19, 1841.

From the Columbus, Ohio, Old School Republican.

We all remember the long and continued efforts made by the Old National Republican party to get into power. The people refused time and again to sanction the political principles upon which that party rested. Defeat after defeat attended all their efforts. The leaders at last finding that their position was wrong—that their principles and measures were in opposition to public sentiment, changed their ground,—selected Harrison and Tyler, holding opinions well defined and distinctly marked by a long public life, as candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. The Convention who nominated those distinguished individuals, left out of view all questions which had heretofore been contended for, earnestly and perseveringly, for upwards of ten years. The party in their State Conventions, sustained the positions assumed by the Harrison Convention.

A platform is thus erected, and all are invited to place themselves on the side of their country. Under such circumstances the contest last fall was conducted: and Harrison and Tyler triumphantly elected. The President elect, calls to his aid individuals possessing in an eminent degree, the confidence of the party.

In one month, the Vice President, John Tyler, is called, in accordance to the Constitution, to the high duties of the Presidency. He finds himself surrounded by a Cabinet whom he had no agency in selecting. Thus situated he forgets himself in his devotion to his country.

Differing as he was known to do from his Cabinet, the President and those high officers inquire earnestly for the means of fulfilling the expectations of the country; they hoped that success had attended their efforts. They concurred in a scheme of finance which obviated objections, and secured the objects for which the party had struggled.

Congress comes together, the scheme tendered by the Secretary of the Treasury is called for by the Senate upon the motion of Mr. Clay. Upon its presentation, it is indignantly repelled, and a bill reported by Mr. Clay, embodying a principle in direct opposition to the opinions of the President, as known to have been expressed and acted upon by him throughout the long period (upwards of 25 years) in which he participated in the councils of the nation.

Bitter denunciation is resorted to: the land is filled with rumor after rumor. The Cabinet called upon to resign or be disgraced: the President charged with an attempt to dictate and control Congress; members of Congress retail private conversation, and make them the basis of grave charges against the President. The friends of the President, in the exercise of their rights, and in discharge of their duty, repel these gross attacks upon his honor. They are forthwith charged with threatening, and impeding the business of Congress.

The discussion of the United States Bank bill progresses; the bare suggestion of a veto, a suggestion naturally resulting from the known opinions of the President, which had for years stood out in bold relief upon every page of the journals of Congress, aroused all the bitter passions of the heart. Threats and denunciations are again resorted to. Many more zealous for party than country, strive to fill the land with bitter contentions.

No one who is not covered up in the slough of party, who does not delight in the bitter strife which seems to make it a virtue to pass by all the courtesies of refined social intercourse, and heap upon every one, who may differ from himself, or him whom he thinks it an honor to follow, all the denunciations the perverted feelings of the soul can conceive. None other than such a one can look upon the state of things in the Whig party otherwise than with deep regret and mortification.

What has become of the singleness of heart and purpose which appeared to pervade the whole party during the animated political contest which has but just terminated? What has become of that spirit-stirring patriotism which seemed to cause the forgetfulness of self in the aspirations for the country? Which broke down every line of separation, and brought, as it were, the people together in one united effort to restore prosperity and safety to the country. Was it all delusion? Was not love of country indeed the ruling passion which animated and controlled the Whigs—or was it the "spoils of victory?"

Scarcely had the notes of triumph died away in the distance, before the low rumbling of discontent and strife grated upon the ear. The thrilling sentiment of the "gallant Virginian,"

"The nation of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" was all forgotten. And the praises of those that so lately filled the land, gave way to denunciation and detraction.

It gives us no pleasure to advert to these things. But if seen and noted every day, why keep them from the public ear? Whether it is not the part of true wisdom, boldly to meet and fearlessly talk of these things, which are a burning shame to the Whig party, before all is lost?—Before passion shall have entirely usurped the throne of reason.

We know full well to what we subject ourselves in thus speaking. We are prepared to meet whatever of wrath may be poured out upon our heads from the vials of the demagogue. Our trust is in the honest people who love their country, and its institutions as established by our fathers. We are yet to believe the great body of the Whig party are prepared to dash the cup of promise from the lip, before the sweet and healthful draught is tasted. There is yet left enough of love of country, to say to the mere aspirants after the high places in the government, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

SINGULAR & DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

The Columbia Patriot of the 11th inst. says:

On last Monday about one o'clock our town was thrown into the utmost confusion by the occurrence of an accident as affecting as it was extraordinary. It appears that Mr. G. D. Foote, one of the contractors concerned in building the University, had dug a well about 50 feet deep at the new dwelling house he has in progress. The well had been walled about 12 months, out of very indifferent and unsuitable stone. From the top of the well it could be seen that the wall at the bottom was getting out of fix, and for some days past, the father-in-law of Mr. Foote, Mr. Stephen St. John, had expressed the desire and intention of going down into the well, to examine more closely the nature of the breach.

From this purpose Mr. Foote attempted to dissuade him;—pointing out to him the danger attending such a procedure.

About 1 o'clock, however, on Monday Mr. St. John, after letting a candle down into the well by a bucket, descended himself.—A Mr. Prouty was at the top of the well, ready to assist him in ascending when he should wish to come out.

The old man had scarcely reached the point he wished to examine, before the rock at the bottom of the well began to give away, and fall in the water. Observing this he attempted to escape by climbing the rope to the top. But alas! he was too slow to avoid the engulfment which threatened him, and after he had ascended the rope a few feet, the wall above him began to fall and soon closed in over him!!!

It was all the work of a moment. So quick was the caving he had not time to sound the alarm to his friend above, and had he done so, he could have rendered him no assistance.

The news of the painful accident spread through town, as it by magic, and in a short time a large number of persons had collected around the well.—Mr. Foote upon arriving at the top of the well, in the paroxysm of his anguish, called aloud for him, by name, and wonderful to relate, he answered him by a groan! It was immediately resolved to make an effort to disinter the body of the unfortunate man who was buried alive. It was supposed that the earth and stone in falling had formed an arch above him, and were thus prevented from crushing him to death.

Inspired by the hope of getting him out alive, the work of removing the dirt and rock was commenced with a speed and energy never excelled. As the workmen descended they could hear more distinctly the groans of the ill-fated man.

After they had removed about 40 feet of earth and stone—a work of near 19 hours duration—the rock that covered the grey head of the old man was removed, and his body; yet possessing life, was exhumed from its resting place! And what is most unaccountable and extraordinary, there was no arch formed above him as had been supposed, and with the exception of the fracture of one of his shoulders, not a bone in his body was broken. The rock was touching him on all sides and his body, as it were, formed one of them!!!

The well closed in on him about one o'clock on Monday, and about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, he was taken out of it—having remained there about 19 hours. He was occupying rather a sitting posture in the well—his right foot was higher than his head; both hands were above his head, hold of the rope.—There was a rock pressing against his mouth, which made it very difficult to breathe. This position he occupied during the whole time without being able, as he stated after his disinterment, to move a single muscle! Yet he lived!!! retaining, even up to his death, his senses unimpaired. Frequently, during the progress of the work, he would exhort the workmen to remove the stone with care and judgment.

Until about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, there was every prospect of his surviving. About that time however, a sudden change came over him and he died at 3 o'clock.—He was 56 years of age.

TAXATION ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The opposition are raising a great clamor about the provision in the Revenue Bill before Congress laying a duty on tea and coffee. This is called a "Whig," "British," &c. tea tax; it is unjust. The proposition originally came from the other side, as the following extract from the report of Mr. Woodbury, late Secretary of the Treasury, of the 18th January, 1841, will show:

"The report, after speaking of other modes of revenues, says:—
"Another mode of raising the same amount of revenue would therefore be preferable, if it could be accomplished without including those articles. Suppose, then, that there should be selected from the free articles those which may be regarded most as luxurious, though not in every respect belonging exclusively to that class, such as TEA, COFFEE, and silks," &c., "a duty of twenty per cent. on those, after paying the expenses of collection, would yield about the same amount of five millions."

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs. Editors:—It is really amusing to look over the columns of the St. Louis Argus and other organs of modern democracy. They are vainly laboring to impress upon the public mind that a reign of terror and proscription, exceeding even that of Robespierre's day, has commenced in our country, and that the Harrison party are its originators. From the "great Globe" itself, even down to the Boon's Lick Democrat, the cry is "proscription! proscription!" Had this political war cry been raised by the locofocos during the autocratic reigns of Jackson and Van Buren, when these immaculate patriots gave their vassals this sentiment as their creed, "To the victors belong the spoils," they might now with more credit to themselves talk of proscription for opinion's sake. During the despotic administration of Jackson, when the incumbents of offices, dependant upon Executive power, such as Collectors of the Customs, Post-masters, Land and Indian agents, members of the home and foreign departments, were truly proscribed by hundreds, where were these sympathetic destructives—these opponents of proscription? Did they then raise a hideous howl about proscription? No! But glutted with party spoils and rendered docile by "treasury pap," they ingenuously boasted of being "collar men." The opposition who now protest against proscription, then lauded the principle as democratic, whilst they reaped the "spoils of office." Martin Van Buren and his "illustrious predecessor" were emphatically Executive Spoilers.—They originated and practiced the doctrine of removing from office all who differed from their political creed. Let us refer to "facts and figures." The following table has been repeatedly published, and never denied:

	Washington,	8 years, removals,	11
J. Adams,	4	"	11
Jefferson,	8	"	39
Madison,	8	"	5
Monroe,	8	"	9
J. Q. Adams,	4	"	2
Total number during 40 years			77

Being not quite two each year.

Now behold the alarming extension of executive patronage during the "old Roman's" administration:

During the first year and twenty days of Pres Jackson's administration, there were removed, including heads of depts, for min. col. of cus. nav. officers, surveyors of ports and other officers,	231
Postmasters, as appears by the P. M. Gen. Report, March 24, 1830,	491
Subordinate officers of customs,	151
Deputy collectors, clerks in customs, deputy marshals, private secretaries to foreign ministers, clerks in the land office, &c.	600
Total,	1471

From an inspection of the above table, it will be seen that the monster proscription, was the offspring of locofocism, and that to the fostering attentions of Martin Van Buren, it was indebted for its subsequent enormous stature. It will be seen, also, that Andrew Jackson "took the responsibility" of removing within one year and twenty days, 1471 officers, a number nearly twenty times greater than the total number of removals of his predecessors during Forty Years—a number more than a hundred times greater than Gen. Washington ever removed! Whigs! Democrats! think of this. Yet this Destructive is called by some a second Washington. Shocking profanity.

Farther—this reckless spirit of Executive ostracism originating with Jackson, was carried to an extreme by his pliant tool and successor, Mr. Van Buren. And this abuse of Executive patronage, with many other unconstitutional and ultra experiments hastened the downfall of corrupt Locofocism. Now the Republican banner floats over the ruins of despotism and the "one man power." The Goths are driven from the Capitol. The principles of Washington and our lamented Harrison are at last triumphant. Thank Heaven we are again regenerated and free! Let us now with candor and impartiality examine and ascertain if we can whether the charge of proscription can truly be fastened upon the Whigs.

The removals (if any) which were contemplated by Gen. Harrison, we have no means of ascertaining. But were we to judge from his opinions repeatedly and publicly expressed, the number would be small, and the change ordered not for party's sake, but for the good of the republic. How many the President has removed and will remove, we also cannot say. The number already removed is but small. But this we do know, that brawling politicians and intermeddling office holders who have figured at barbecues and public meetings; who have written and spoke against the present administration and its principles are still retained in office by John Tyler. There are cases of divines, who, leaving the care of their flock, doffed the clerical garb and appeared in the habiliments of the demagogue; who sung the praises of Jackson and Van Buren, instead of the songs of Zion. Yet these men, who should have been dismissed from office instantly, are still upheld by good natured John Tyler. The corruption, peculation of public funds and mismanagement of the preceding administration, demanded and still demands a thorough reform among office holders. Millions have been squandered, sub-Treasurers have swartwouted and public money has been abstracted. And in order that the administration may work well, that the interests of the country may not be disregarded by the Locofoco spoils incumbents, who rejoice to overwhelm us in ruin inextricable as their own, we must purify the corps of office holders. We pray that the broom of reform may sweep clean in the citadel of Locofocism—Missouri.

HOWARD.

VIRGINIA BANK ROBBERY.

It is stated in the Richmond papers that the officers are on the track of the robbers of the Danville Bank, with a fair prospect of catching them. That robbery was about the tallest "Virginia abstraction" we ever heard of—the politicians will have to knock under until they produce something to surpass it.—Baltimore Sun.